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VOL. X, NO. 2

HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y, S. L. P.

# ON THE BREACH.

## Socialist Aldermen and Councillors of New Britain.

Strength to their Elbows!

Address to the People in the Present Municipal Contest—Review of Work Done, Difficulties Encountered, and Character of Capitalist Office-Holders.

### WORKINGMEN OF NEW BRITAIN:

Under a genuine democratic form of government such as the Socialists desire to establish each official would be accountable to his constituents. It is the belief of the Socialists that officials are but the servants of the people, and as such the Party makes ample provisions for the enforcement of its commands, compelling regular reports from its elected officials, directing and instructing them, and always holding at the Party's disposal their resignations, properly filled out and sworn to, but left undated.

For one year our present members of the Council have fought a clean-cut, class-conscious battle for the interests of labor, and so far they have received the endorsement of their Party; and notwithstanding the attempts of the press to confuse the minds of the workers by their attacks upon our representatives, and the contemptible action of their opponents in the Council, we believe that you of the laboring class realize that the source of opposition to us is the capitalist class and those whose interests are bound up in that class.

WORKERS, ATTEND THE COUNCIL MEETINGS and see for yourselves whether your representatives are the wild, ranting imbeciles that many desire you to believe them. We of the City Committee, S. L. P., challenge anyone to deny that our members have always stood for the interest of their class and voted on every measure from the standpoint of how it would affect labor. For this purpose we present the following correct, but necessarily brief, account of their actions:

#### Array of Facts.

1. They worked steadily to obtain a new city charter under which proposed improvements could be instituted. To this end they have moved it time and again, only to have it tabled or postponed amid the sneers of the Rep.-Dem. alliance. The present charter was written and procured by the representatives of the capitalists and small business men. Such being the case, it was naturally constructed without care for the interests of the laboring class. We lay stress upon these facts in order to show you the importance of the first demand of our platform. We must and WILL have a charter prepared by labor for labor's ends.

2. They prevented increase in salaries of officials, and worked to increase the wages of labor.

3. They opposed the expenditure of public money in localities which in the past have received too large a proportion to the neglect of the poorer portions of the city.

4. They procured the erection of gates at railroad crossings as a temporary protection.

5. They endeavored to stop the demoralizing influence of the aristocratic called disinterested ring in municipal affairs.

6. They branded the investigation of the street department as a farce.

7. They fought the issue of long-time bonds at a high rate of interest, thus trying to save money to the city by the expected continued fall of interest rates.

8. They endeavored to have the citizens of New Britain employed on public work, especially on asphalt, which they would let out by contract.

9. They worked, and will continue to work, in an eight-hour day, with a minimum wage of \$2.

10. They blocked the requested donation of public money for the completion of the soldiers' monument.

11. They advocated the erection of a suitable city building.

12. They attempted to enforce the observance of ordinary parliamentary law during meetings of the Council, to the end that business might be expedited.

13. They opposed the appointment of so-called prominent citizens on committees for the transaction of important public business.

14. They worked for municipal street lighting.

15. They opposed the excessive settlement of local and other damage claims, some of which were the result of the inexperience of public officials.

16. They advocated the increase of the sinking fund, that the bonds may be more secure.

17. They tried to establish public libraries.

18. They caused the ordering of work facilities where none of importance had been done before.

19. They asked for the appointment of a committee to revise and equalize taxation.

20. They advocated the paying of salaries to officials in proportion to the service rendered the city.

21. They introduced and forced to an the public baths. And right here call your attention to the antics of "lovers of labor," the Rep.-Demos: they jugged with the measure, patting on the back, then took it up themselves for the purpose of making political out of it; and when their scheme exposed by the Socialists they conspicuously crushed it. It is not the importance of this measure we desire to point out, for there are other of more value to labor, but rather actions towards it. They showed their position in the class struggle by leading you into supporting them, and slapping you in the face, knowing in the past your memories have faded time and again and found in.

22. They Socialists believe in the in-

telligence of our class. We know your senses have not been dulled by years of factory slavery to the extent of again casting your ballots against the interests of yourselves, your wives, and your children. We know that you do not intend to again vote for a system that makes beasts of men, and condemns your children to a fate worse than your own. Before closing this appeal we call your attention to the following remarks of

The Local Press and Public Men.

"The city cannot afford public baths."

Councilman W. H. Corbin, Rep.

"Let the workers give \$5 a year to the Y. M. C. A. The workers are clean, happy and well clad."—Councilman Parker, Rep.

"I do not remember a time when there were not more workers than jobs in New Britain."—Charity Agent Finch.

"Cost of maintaining public baths (not free), \$500 per year. Estimated income, at 10 cents a bath, \$1,000."—Report of Mayor's Committee on Baths.

"It costs \$2 a week to keep a pauper. Our average wages is \$8.34 a week. The average family is four persons. Thus the wage earner's family has eight and one-half cents each a week after living on the scale of a pauper. How can they pay ten cents for a bath?"—Councilman Tourtellotte, Soc.

"Free public baths are a good thing, the Herald favors them."—New Britain Herald editorial article.

"We need more police and a patrol wagon. The taxpayers will not favor \$2,500 for such FAIDS AS PUBLIC BATHS."—New Britain Herald editorial article.

"There will either be expulsion or some knocking down to do."—Alderman Curtis, after debate on baths.

"Many workingmen are not worth 50 cents per day. A great many people don't even military taxes, so what has the terms of settlements of claim to do with them?"—Councilman Sparks.

"I know there is inequality in taxation. I move to table the resolution" (to equalize taxation).—Alderman Curtis.

"Some members of the Council should be expelled."—Alderman Curtis.

"More than \$25,000 of city money has been wasted."—Alderman Curtis.

"Workingmen used to work for 50 cents per day; now they get \$1.50 and \$1.75 per day. They have the best of it."—Councilman Sparks.

"Would you like to return to those days?"—Councilman Tourtellotte.

"The Socialists are here to represent the working class."—Councilman Patrick.

"Have the Council committee appointed to investigate the commissions been approved by the Commissioners?"—Alderman Curtis.

"Some of them have been."—Mayor Webster.

"Increase the sinking fund to meet the bonds."—Alderman Schenk.

"He (the candidate) is a liar and a fraud."—Alderman Curtis. (Not censured.)

"The School Board paid a man to supervise the erection of the High School."—Mayor Webster.

"I want to nail that lie right here: I paid him."—Alderman Curtis. (Not censured.)

"Patrick was censured for less than that."—Herald.

Lack of space prevents further quotations. READ, THINK, VOTE, WORKERS.

CITY COMMITTEE, S. L. P.

#### At the Same Game.

BROCKTON, Mass., April 2.—The article in yesterday's PEOPLE, which satirizes the crudity of the feather-brained when they set up the cry, "They are coming our way" at sight of the "Reform" and kindred elements declaiming against "franchise grab" and in favor of "municipal ownership," was proven in this place just twelve days ago of the article. The article comes in time to explain the act.

The Board of Aldermen at its meeting Monday evening, March 19, granted a franchise to the Massachusetts Telephone and Telegraph Company, to lay conduits and erect poles in the city streets and complete and operate a new telephone system in the city. The franchise is in accordance with the usual language in such contracts. And who engineered and voted for this measure? Democrats? Of course. Perhaps Republicans, too? Certainly. But that's not all. The measure received also the support of the alleged Socialists, to wit, the Social or Debs Democrats. The vote upon the franchise stood: Yes—Perry, Bell, SOCIAL DEMOCRATS; Gilmore, Meade, Democrats; Toppin, Republican, Navy—Banford; not voting, Starratt, with Coulter, the Social Democratic "Socialist" Mayor, supervising and sustaining the performance.

The Debsites in Brockton and Haverhill, and modern Tweedsmen in New York are crows of the same nest.

#### Wisconsin Agitation.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., March 26—Louis Dworschak, member of the Socialist Labor Party, Duluth, delivered a lecture on the subject of Socialism in Hope Congregational Church, in this city, on the evening of the above date.

Mr. Dworschak's lecture was one of a course of "free lectures" running through the year 1900, and was the best attended of any thus far given. It very well repaid the large audience who sat fully two and one-half hours listening to the lashing of the capitalist system of production received at the hands of the enthusiastic young Socialist from Duluth.

He reviewed production from the simple hand method, where the producer was master of his tools, the raw material and the finished product, through the growth of the factory system, to the co-operation and great trust, that controls the output of the world, practically, as well as the markets thereof. He painted in fitting language the baneful effects of the competitive system upon society, physically, intellectually and morally, and pierced with merciless thrust the sham of "pure and simple" unionism. He took up one by one the current objections made to Socialism, and showed what a poor foundation they have upon facts.

He foreshadowed the downfall of capitalism, discovering in the system itself the seeds of its own destruction, and pictured in glowing colors the glorious approach of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

JOHN F. KERWIN.

## IN CONGRESS.

### A Southern Capitalist Hits His Northern Pals.

Senator Tillman Compels Northern Capitalists to Admit that They Have Dropped the Sham Pretense of "Brotherhood of Man," Under Which They Conducted the Civil War, and that Now They Are Dominated by Southern Principles.

It is not the North that conquered the South; it is the South that conquered the North. The late Civil War and its sequel demonstrate the futility of phrases. Whatever the phrase may be, it is the material facts that prevail. The Civil War was said to be, on the part of the North, the manifestation of a great moral uprising: the sense of the "Brotherhood of Man." The negro, not being treated as a brother by the slavery laws, the "moral North," so ran the phrase at the time, and so it runs yet on the tongues of the scatter-brained, rose to smite the wrong and establish human brotherhood.

It is not to be doubted that this sentiment affected some people. That, however, something else more potent in determining results was at the bottom of the movement, crystallized and gave it force and direction, the issue demonstrates. That something else was the material interests of the capitalist North to establish "free" labor, that is to say, workers wholly unprotected from the extreme exploitation. That this is no cynic's but a scientific conclusion subsequent events have been demonstrating day by day. If the conclusion were false, what should one find to-day?

First: The negro's condition in the South tangibly improved; and

Second: The attitude of the North, toward he negro at least, the same benevolent attitude that was affected toward him forty years ago.

Neither of these facts is found; on the contrary.

As to the first, history has the dying sigh of Fred Douglass saying that the condition of the negro in the South to-day is "tangibly worse than it was during slavery days."

As to the second, the debate in the Federal Senate on the 26th of last February marks the date when the fact was virtually entered of record that the capitalist North admits that it has completely shifted its position.

The debate was on the Hawaiian bill. Senator Tillman took the floor repeatedly. He rose not once on the bill; he rose to speak apropos of the bill; and he took occasion, availing himself of the good opportunity, to bite and burn his point into his capitalist colleagues of the North. After extensive sparring, and drawing from them all sorts of admissions, he then sailed boldly in with the following tirade:

"I must call your attention to the remarkable change that has come over the spirit of the dreams of the Republicans;

to remind you gentlemen from the North that your slogan of the past—brotherhood of man and fatherhood of God—have gone glimmering down the ages. The brotherhood of man exists no longer, because you shoot negroes in Illinois, when they come in competition with your labor, as we shoot them in South Carolina when they come in competition with us in the matter of elections. You do not love them any better than we do. You used to pretend that you did, but you no longer pretend it, except to get their votes."

It takes a Tillman, a bold, outspoken Southern capitalist, to bell the Northern capitalist cat of "Brotherhood of Man." Not a little does the cause of a clear understanding of things gain by the indignation of this characterful capitalist at the hypocritical, pharisaic pretences of his Northern fellows. They, his conquerors, at times still twitting him with his record, and still pretending of a higher morality, are thus made by him to realize the fact to admit it by their silence that, so far from his having been conquered by them, it is they who have been conquered by him; so far from his having been pulled over by them; he has pulled them over to him.

There is not in the Southern property holder of to-day, or of days gone by, any intelligence or physical strength superior to the Northern property-holding or capitalist class'. It is not by virtue of inherent superiority that the Southern buccaneers can compel Northern capitalists to admit that the South has triumphed. The South triumphed, because of its standing outspokenly upon the same ground that the North stood but pretended not to stand, to wit, MATERIAL INTERESTS. The sham of phrases can not resist the truth of facts. Sham worn off; facts remain; and a Tillman can triumph.

As the Social Revolution approaches, shams will rise in swarms; the woods will be full of them. It is of the utmost importance that the popular eye be clear to penetrate the fraud. Where capitalist interests lie, there will also lie the capitalist heart, all his pretences to the contrary notwithstanding.

#### Newark Campaign.

NEWARK, N. J., April 3.—The S. L. P. ticket in this town is as follows:

Mayor, Harry Carless; Board of Works, Daniel D. Duggan, and William Walker; Trustee of City Home, John Mattick.

Candidates for Alderman, School Commissioner and Justice of the Peace, have been nominated by the Ward branches.

Election will be held April 10. The comrades are working hard to increase the vote.

A mass meeting will be held on Saturday, April 7, at 78 Springfield avenue, Newark. Alvan S. Brown of New York will be the principal speaker.

A mass meeting will be held in Buffalo on the 11th, in International Hall, Genesee street, near Michigan. S. Schulberg will be the speaker.

JOHN F. KERWIN.

NEW YORK, APRIL 8, 1900.

## THE GOLDEN STATE

### Stamping Ground for the Adventurer-Demagogue.

Fictitious Prosperity Through Tourists

—Actual Misery Breaking Out in Suicide, and Proved by Other Manifestations—Stony Field for the Socialist Flow—Success Assured to Unremitting Endeavor by Class-Conscious Agitators.

OAKLAND, CAL., March 29.—California noted for its large fruit, large trees, large fertile farms, large crooked politicians, and last, but not least, large number of mushroom political parties, such as "Reform Leagues," "Anti-Saloon," "Free Silver," "Single Tax" and Debsite movements,—has a soil so fertile and a climate so sunny as to furnish a grand stamping ground for the versatile demagogue. In fact, the state is the "Massachusetts of the West."

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## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898	82,204
In 1899	85,231

As in religion man is governed by the products of his own brain, so, in capitalistic production, he is governed by the products of his own hand.

—KARL MARX.

## THE BUZZ-SAW OF THE S. L. P.

[Written for the Tenth Anniversary of THE PEOPLE, April 1, 1900, by STANISLAS CULLEN, Spokane, Wash.]

N. B.—Read THE PEOPLE for the music to this song.

There's a sound that sends a shudder through the fakir's craven heart,  
As it rises o'er the rumbling of the bourgeois' slaver's mart;

But the workingman, class-conscious, laughs with gladness at its ring.

For he knows it sings the downfall of the brutal bourgeois King—

"Tis the soul-entrancing music of the Saw:

Hear it crashing, dashing, smashing;  
See it splitting, watch it hitting  
Freak and fakir, tool and tyrant, cutting pathways for the free;

Always daring; never caring;

Scab and scoundrel never sparing—

Clear the gangway for the Buzz-Saw  
of the fighting S. L. P.

The Boys who work this Buzz-Saw are a fighting, working lot,  
Guiding well the Revolution, never daunted, never bought;  
Compromise they jeer and sneer at, Fusion fills them with disdain:  
Marx, our hero, well has voiced it,  
"Naught to lose, the world to gain!"

Hear the glad triumphant music of the Saw:

Hear it crunching, munching, scrunching;  
See it battering, watch it scattering  
All the slimy scum that stands between  
OUR CLASS and liberty;

Systems shaking, treason breaking;

All our class that sleeps, awaking  
At the music of the Buzz-Saw of the fighting S. L. P.

Crooks who didn't know 'twas loaded,  
felt its teeth on July Tenth;  
"Beer and business" couldn't cope with proletarian brains and strength;  
Road strewn with "disejcta membra," cockroach souls were filled with awe;  
Kangaroo and debute shiver at the music of the Saw;

"Tis the proletarian war song of the Saw:

See it fighting; watch it biting;  
All the foes of Labor smiting;  
Like lightning clears the atmosphere,  
It makes the blindest see.  
See it prancing and advancing;  
Watch it stinging, hear it singing  
"Revolution!" I'm the Buzz-Saw of the fighting S. L. P.

## NATIONAL CONVENTION OF 1900.

As will be seen from the tabulated report of the general vote on the place for holding the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of 1900, together with the report of the National Executive Committee, the city of New York is chosen as the place by a decisive vote, decisive even without the vote of Section Greater New York itself, and next June 2 is appointed the date for convening.

The National Convention thus called will meet under circumstances exceptionally encouraging. If the Convention of '98 marked a turning point, the point where the Party threw away its crutches of old, and boldly took its stand on its own feet, the Convention of this year will record the fact that the steps taken in '98 were taken too soon, that they were eminently wise, and that they have done their work well. The steps taken then infused into the Party the vigor to resist and throw, throughout the land, a corrupt-reactionary conspiracy, that was certain, sooner or later, to rise up against it, and that it otherwise would certainly have succumbed to. Moreover, the unflinching attitude imposed upon the Party has drawn sharp the lines along which the oncoming Social Conflict is to be ultimately wrested to a finish. The forces of the land are marshalling themselves face to face along those lines. Thanks to the Convention of '98, the issue in 1900 stands out clear as a pike, and the Socialist Labor Party all the better equipped to fulfill its historic mission.

The Convention of 1900 will have its

hands free to do the further work that lies before it.

At the last moment.—The setting up of the tabulated statement of the General Vote was found to be longer work than imagined; the table could not be got ready for this issue. It will be in the next.

## UNPARDONABLE MATSUMURA KAISEKI.

A philosopher-philanthropist has risen in Japan. His name is MATSUMURA KAISEKI. His heart bleeds at the ravages wrought by conflicting religions. He has studied them all—Buddhism, Shintoism, Christianity. In each he finds something good: Benevolence in the one. Compassion in the other, Love in the third. Why should they not agree, and stop rending one another, and coalesce into one religion?

The same problem that MATSUMURA KAISEKI now tackles, BOUSSUET and LIENZIT addressed themselves to before him, and, of course, failed. They proceeded from the theory that the split in Christianity between Catholics and Protestants was a matter of whim, of temperament, consequently, a misunderstanding. They sought to heal the misunderstanding. But they ran up against hard material intercessors: Protestantism, the religion of capitalism, was not to be reconciled with Catholicism, the religion of feudal ideology. The "misunderstanding" could not be healed or bridged over, and the "peacemakers" gave over the attempt.

Japan is rapidly working herself abreast of history. In the rapid transformation the country is going through, it is not surprising that there should arise in many minds mistaken appreciations of social phenomena. MATSUMURA KAISEKI should, as far as that is concerned, be not blamed too severely. True enough, living a couple of centuries later than BOUSSUET and LIENZIT, he has a fuller literature at his disposal, and might have saved himself the intellectual blunder implied in his effort. Nevertheless, there is one point he makes and wherein he commits an unpardonable mistake.

As a step in the direction towards fraternizing these warring religions, MATSUMURA KAISEKI suggests that "it were better if the missionaries (he is speaking of the so-called Christian missionaries) became naturalized in the countries where they are laboring; they would thus effectually put a stop to the practice of making their special grievances an excuse for foreign interference."

Unpardonable MATSUMURA KAISEKI! The history of the last seventy-five years is to him either a closed book, or he has wholly missed the point. No doubt there are some visionaries, well intentioned people among the hordes of missionaries that Christendom has sent abroad. The bulk of them, however, are to their respective capitalist governments nothing other than what the haberdashers, who went in among the barbarians, were to the Roman Empire of old; to wit, mere forerunners of and path and pretext finders for the armed interventions in and resultant plunder of weaker nations. Hawaii is a monument, midocean in the Pacific, to the effectiveness of the true mission of missionaries.

Like all people who proceed from sentiment, ignoring facts, MATSUMURA KAISEKI is pulling at the wrong cord, the very cord that will defeat him. When he aims at peace between religions via a recommendation that missionaries strip themselves of their own nationalities—the one handle toward fulfilling their real mission—he does what all bona fide deniers of the class struggle do—knock themselves out from the start.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

There is nothing of importance to report in the matter of the "Contempt of Court" proceedings previously reported that have been instituted by the Tammany Volkszeitung Corporation against several of the Party members. As to them, matters remain in *status quo*; as to the Party, it never having been sued, is not, and can not be, directly affected, however much the purpose was to get at it from behind. The S. L. P. is front in all directions. Its national organ, THE PEOPLE remains untouched and untouchable.

## POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

How near in methods deliberate false reasoning and horse-stealing are may be gathered from the following bit of "reasoning" aimed at the Socialist principle of the class struggle, by the New York Journal:

A class movement, especially in our country, never will succeed, and ought not to succeed. A movement founded upon hatred and not on sympathy is doomed from the very start.

When a horse thief steals a horse, he does not hide it in a barn: that he realizes would be dangerous. The conceited he resorts to is clever: he lets the stolen horse loose among a lot of other horses legitimately his own. In this way the searching eye is confused: among many other horses, the one looked for has a good chance of escaping unperceived.

Just so with the deliberate false reasoner. When he wants to palm off a lie upon the intellect, he does not state it

brazenly: he mixes it up with a lot of truth. If he is bent upon creating a prejudice against a wholesome, but to him inconvenient, idea, what he does is not to single out that idea, and attack it; that would be like isolating the stolen horse; what he does is to tack to it an unquestionably wrongful idea, and then attack the mixed thought.

The principle of the class struggle is pre-eminently a humane one. It is well known that only by recognizing the class interests as the root from which social conflicts arise that virulence and hatred can be toned down in such conflicts. The workingman who is not enlightened by the principle of the class struggle will fly up and inflict personal injury on the capitalist who is screwing down his wages: enlightened; however, on the class struggle, the workingman is aware that no personal injury he can possibly inflict upon his employer and exploiter could make things better; he knows that his exploiter is but the link in the chain of a class that upholds a system under which he is borne down; instead of raising his arm against the INDIVIDUAL he raises it against the CLASS, and thereby against the SYSTEM. The principle of the class struggle humanizes social conflicts, just as gunpowder has humanized physical conflicts. Before gunpowder, the fight was man against man evoking the worst instincts; since gunpowder, the fight is at large, there is no personal animosity between the combatants. Keep men engaged in social conflicts, in the dark on the class struggle and they will impute to individuals the wrongs they suffer; enlighten them on the subject and personal rancor vanishes.

Moreover, apart from all this, all movements, in this and all other countries, have been class movements; that they did not know it was their misfortune due to the backwardness of social science, and that misfortune surely did not add to the chances of success, nor to the humanity of the process.

These principles are well established: no intelligent man really questions them. But these principles do not suit certain horse-thief-souled folks: These folks have an interest in hiding these truths, so as to keep up confusion, and fish in troubled waters, and such folks, with the instinct of the horse-thief, do not oppose the principles in straightforward manner, but, just as the horse-thief, they mix up the true with the untrue. Accordingly one finds the Journal tacking to a truth, that does not suit it, a theory that no decent man would think of upholding, to wit, the theory of "movements founded on hatred," and then "going for" the whole.

As the physical thief is a product of uncultivated country athwart whose body and tricks civilization must and does beat its way, so is the intellectual horse-thief a sign of primitive intellectual conditions athwart whose prostrate body and tricks civilization must also beat its way, and does.

Our esteemed comrade, the Dublin, Ireland, Workers' Republic, having uttered some very correct strictures against the Social or Debs Democracy's farmers' plank, drew upon itself several letters from the camp of that variety of "Reform." One of these it publishes in its latest issue, attaching to it these editorial observations.

Our esteemed correspondent himself admits the correctness of our analysis of the economic side of the so-called Farmers' Demands" when he says it has been dropped from the platform of the party it belongs to. It was, indeed, voted out on a referendum of the party, because it was regarded as untenable and inconsistent with Socialist teaching. It is also somewhat of a part of our comrade to deny that a bitter fight was waged between the two Socialist parties on this question. The plank referred to was incorporated in the programme of the S. D. P. of America by the founders of that party, was criticized as illogical and unsatisfactory by the more rigid S. L. P., and was afterwards dropped by its promoters, presumably in order to avoid the damaging effect of such criticism. Our authority for these statements is the official journal of both parties.

We are glad to have our comrade's testimony to the rapid growth of Socialism in America; we are sorry that the Socialist Labor Party has a split in its own ranks, but are not at all sorry that it is at war with the leaders of American Trade Unionism.

If those leaders are helping to keep their followers chained to the chariot wheels of capitalist parties, it is a crime to coquet with them, and a virtue to fight them.

The only black spot in this series of excellent repartees, of which the closing one is masterly, is the allusion to "a split" in the ranks of the Socialist Labor Party, and the sorrow expressed thereof. Our Dublin friend would be the last to designate as "a split" in the Irish Movement the separation of the Irish Home-rulers from the class conscious body of workingmen that so ably represents Ireland to-day, nor would he be likely to feel much "sorrow" at their splitting off. There is no split in the ranks of the S. L. P., it has fired out a canaillelement that like all canailles that fasten on revolutionary movements joined it only to betray it. Moreover the election figures don't show any split. The Party's vote increased last election.

The New Yorker Volkszeitung is making satisfactory progress, very satisfactory. The official report of its financial standing for the three months covering the last quarter of 1899 shows a deficit of \$103.70 per week, or \$1,348.10 per quarter. The status of the paper for the corresponding quarter of the year previous (before it was expelled from the Party for boodling and reaction) was \$32.51 per week, or \$422.03 for the quarter. Accordingly the paper now records a "progress" of an increased deficit: \$71.19 more per week, or \$925.47 more per quarter. Nor has the end been yet reached, nor will it be reached before that obscene publication is destroyed.

That comes from trying to do "peasantness" at the expense of the Labor Movement.

The English translation of Karl Marx's "Eighteenth Brumaire," that some time ago ran through THE PEOPLE is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx's picture as frontispiece. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply at Labor News Company, 147 East 23rd street, New York city. Price, 25 cents.

How near in methods deliberate false reasoning and horse-stealing are may be gathered from the following bit of "reasoning" aimed at the Socialist principle of the class struggle, by the New York Journal:

A class movement, especially in our country, never will succeed, and ought not to succeed. A movement founded upon hatred and not on sympathy is doomed from the very start.

When a horse thief steals a horse, he does not hide it in a barn: that he realizes would be dangerous. The conceited he resorts to is clever: he lets the stolen horse loose among a lot of other horses legitimately his own. In this way the searching eye is confused: among many other horses, the one looked for has a good chance of escaping unperceived.

Just so with the deliberate false reasoner. When he wants to palm off a lie upon the intellect, he does not state it

## THE OUT OF WORK.

## The Capitalist System Requires a Vast Army of Unemployed.

The laboring population produces, along with the accumulation of capital produced by it, the means by which itself is made relatively superfluous—is turned into a relative surplus-population—and it does this to an always increasing extent. This is a law of population peculiar to the capitalist mode of production; and, in fact, every special historic mode of production has its own special laws of population, historically valid within its limits alone.

An abstract law of population exists for plants and animals only,

and only in so far as man has not interfered with them.

But, if a surplus laboring population is a necessary product of accumulation or of the development of wealth on a capitalist basis, this surplus population becomes, conversely, the lever of capitalist accumulation: nay, a condition of existence of the capitalist mode of production. It forms a disposable industrial reserve army (the unemployed) that belongs to capital quite as absolutely as if the latter had bred it at its own cost. The mass of social wealth, overflowing with the advance of accumulation, and transformable into additional capital, thrusts itself frantically into old branches of production, whose market suddenly expands or into newly-formed branches, such as railways etc., the need for which grows out of the development of the old ones. In all such cases there must be the possibility of throwing great masses of men suddenly on the decisive points without injury to the scale of production in other spheres. Over-population supplies these masses.

Testimony of Capitalist Economists.

"Suppose," says H. Merivale, formerly Professor of Political Economy at Oxford, subsequently employed in the English Colonial office, "suppose that on the occasion of some of these crises, the nation were to rouse itself to the effort of getting rid by emigration of some hundreds of thousands of superfluous arms, what would be the consequence? That, at the first returning demand for labor, there would be a deficiency." However rapid reproduction may be, it takes at all events the space of a generation to replace the loss of adult labor. Now, the profits of our manufacturers depend mainly on the power of making use of the prosperous moment when demand is brisk, and thus compensating themselves for the interval during which it is slack. This power is secured to them only by the command of machinery and of manual labor. They must have hands ready by them, they must be able to increase the activity of their operations when required, and to slacken it again, according to the state of the market, or they cannot possibly maintain the pre-eminence in the race of competition on which the wealth of the country is founded." Even Malthus recognizes over-population as a necessity of modern industry, though, after his narrow fashion, he explains it by the absolute over-growth of the laboring population, not by their becoming relatively supernumerary. He says: "Prudential habits with regard to marriage, carried to a considerable extent among the laboring class of a country mainly depending upon manufactures and commerce, might injure it. . . . From the nature of a population, an increase of laborers cannot be brought into market till after the lapse of sixteen or eighteen years, and the conversion of revenue into capital—by saying—may take place much more rapidly; a country is always liable to an increase in the quantity of the funds for the maintenance of labor faster than the increase of population." After political economy has thus demonstrated the constant production of a relative surplus-population of laborers to be a necessity of capitalist accumulation, she very aptly, in the guise of an old maid, puts in the mouth of her "beau ideal" of a capitalist the following words, addressed to those supernumeraries thrown on the streets by their own creation of additional capital: "We manufacturers do what we can for you, whilst we are increasing that capital on which you must subsist, and you must do the rest by accomodating your numbers to the means of subsistence."

Capitalist production can by no means content itself with the quantity of disposable labor-power which the natural increase of population yields. It requires for its free play an industrial reserve army independent of these natural limits. The industrial reserve army, during the periods of stagnation and average prosperity, weighs down the active labor army; during the periods of over-production and paroxysm, it holds its pressure in check. Relative surplus-population is therefore the pivot upon which the law of demand and supply of labor works. It confines the field of action of this law within the limits absolutely convenient to the activity of exploitation and to the domination of capital.

Effrontery of Capitalist Apologists.

This is the place to return to one of the grand exploits of economic apologetics. It will be remembered that if through the introduction of new, or the extension of old machinery a portion of variable capital is transformed into

# WHO WRECKS UNIONS?

## The Question Answered by the Facts in a Once Powerful Organization.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 2.—For many years this city has been the strong-hold and fortress of the old pure and simple trade unions, worn out, antiquated, stupid and conservative to the last degree; and at all times headed and controlled by as thick-headed and tricky a set of rogues as ever scuttled a ship or wrecked a labor union.

It appears to be the inevitable fate of all pure and simple unions in this neck of the woods to fall into the hands of men who successfully use their various organizations only as stepping-stones for their own personal advantage. The rank and file are loudly exhorted to "Organize, Organize, Organize!" to pay your dues, save a strike fund, etc. Never is anything new or up to the constantly changing conditions uttered. The same old senseless motions go up from these fakirs year in and year out. Once a fakir, always a fakir. And fakirdom has come to be regarded, as a matter of course, as being an apprenticeship to a political job. So much is this the case that even the capitalist newspapers of Pittsburgh take this view of the matter, and always look upon a "labor leader" as a political job hunter under the control and in the service of some "patriot" or another, such as Quay or Hanna, or even such second and third rate characters as Magee and Fizzius.

One little exception to this rule appears in the case of Carrick, the only Carrick whom God created over in Ireland, and sent over to Pittsburgh to be a "labor leader." Carrick got his nose in the feed bag once too often, and the painters, ay, the painters, had sense enough to give him the grand bounce. And now, alas, alas, Carrick has had to GO TO WORK. Alas, what a fall was there, my countryman!

### Facts on the Window Glass.

The Window Glass Workers have been for many years the aristocracy of the American working people, the cream of the cream, as it were. Several circumstances combined to place the window glass worker in his highfalutin position.

First—The window glass worker's labor is entirely "hand labor," requiring considerable skill and good judgment, and on large sizes great physical strength.

Second—They had a few years ago a most powerful and compact union, as pure and simple unions go. A rich treasury, running into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, and an exclusive apprenticeship system, that kept a surplus of labor out of the trade. The "business" never required more than 6,000 employees in the entire country, and they were all in the union. The "trade" consisted of four branches, to wit, the blowers, the gatherers, the flatteners and the cutters. All were in the one union, where they got along fairly well as a rule, and much better than any of them have gotten along since they have separated.

Third—We might say that the window glass workers are the fathers of the present emigration laws; no body of men labored as hard as they did to get the present emigration laws passed. And yet the window glass workers were the very first to drive a four horse team right through the law for the benefit of the capitalists Chambers and McKee.

Fourth—Probably no business in the country has asked for and received a higher tariff rate than the window glass business. To this end the manufacturers and the workmen have worked hand in glove, and, hiding behind the tariff, the manufacturers have made millions, while the workers have made a few nickels. Nevertheless, the window glass worker talks tariff awake and in his sleep. He eats tariff and he drinks tariff. He walks a tariff and he rides on tariff. He breathes tariff and he sees tariff in the sun, moon and stars. He is so full of the tariff that his nose is tilted up to the clouds at such an angle that it is impossible for him to view the earth and its happenings at all. A prominent window glass worker, in conversation with me a short time ago, quoted the old saying that men are getting weaker and wiser; "but," said he, "not so with the window glass workers; they are getting dumber and dumber."

More than all this, the window glass workers, not satisfied with a government tariff, passed a resolution in their union, imposing a penalty of \$500 per ton on foreigners coming into the country to work at any of the four trades. And this, too, after they themselves, at the command of Chambers & McKee, had rididled their own pet immigration law to pieces.

Is it any wonder that thoughtful and discerning men consider the "aristocracy of labor" as merely an aggregation of tools and plant tools of the capitalist? And yet in this godly year of our Lord 1900, the "Cinder Head" (as the glass blowers are named) is not a happy man; the Window Glass Workers' Union is a most shining example of all that the Socialists say as to the insufficiency and the shortcomings of the pure and simple trade union, with its fakir-ridden rank and file and its idiotic maxims of "No Politics in the Union," "The Boss's Union," "We Must Fight Capital with Capital," "The Interests of Capital and Labor Are Identical," etc.; all miserable almost twaddle, and the very fact that we hear this ancient twaddle iterated and reiterated out of the mouths of such abounding Judases as Gompers, Powderly, Rutherford, Garland, Mitchell, Burns, Speelman, Schaefer, and all the rag-tag-and-bob-tail of fakirs is enough in itself to warn any fakir that such stuff is not only mere twaddle, but internal lies also.

### A Treasury Looted.

The rich treasury spoken of above was secret of a good deal in the history of the Window Glass Workers' Union. Increasing at one time to \$370,000 how your good industrious labor fakir is expected to keep his itching fingers off such rich pickings?

Under the fakirism of such "labor leaders" as Burns, St. Peter, Cake, Speelman, et al., the first thing to be done was to kick up an internal row among the four trades. This, of course, would stimulate the division of the funds on a rate basis, and was accordingly done. About this time, 1894, according to the best information that I can get, there was as available assets in the trea-

they actually increased the percentage on gatherings from 10 to 20 per cent. One of those said-to-be smart men on Council at that time, C. H. Church, said they had to grant 20 per cent because the members were writing in demanding it. If this man and his kind was looking after the interests of blowers and gatherers and majority of L. A. 300, he would never have done this.

BUT THE FACT OF THE MATTER IS, IT WAS DONE FOR POLITICAL EFFECT TO PAY DEBTS."

Personally, Burns is much given to the personal pronoun I. He imagines he is the whole thing. If you differ with Burns you are a son of a —. He can jump on a poor little consummate like Mr. James and abuse him like the coward that he is, like the rest of the fakirs. He assumes the airs and arrogance that always characterize an ignorant man clothed with a little power. He levies assessments at will, only to find out that they cannot be collected. He assumes to disfranchise the membership when and where they do not choose to dance to his music. He rages, roars and rants, but never reasons; and one of his favorite methods is to appeal to religious prejudices.

The once rich treasury has shrivelled to \$36,000, which he has inveigled out of the actual control of the Union itself, and it is now in the hands of a board of which he can manipulate a majority.

The four trades that composed this once powerful organization can never be re-united. The disrupting influences of fakirdom have done their work. The seed of discord has been sown that can never be uprooted. Confidence has been destroyed, never to return. Breaches have been opened that can never be closed. Whatever spirit of class solidarity may have once existed in the Window Glass Workers' Union has been completely extinguished. Just at present there is so much money in the glass business that the manufacturers do not care to take advantage of the situation, but the Union is a stranded hulk, lying at the mercy of the capitalists whenever they choose to attack it. Some of the members are talking of reorganization, but for the reasons that I have enumerated, reorganization upon the old lines of pure and simple is an impossibility; and even if it were possible to reorganize upon the old lines, fakirdom would again reproduce a wreck.

As a nearly general rule the rank and file of the Window Glass Workers' Union is just like the rank and file of other unions—pretty good fellows, but deluded, traded upon, hoodwinked, fakired. Will they learn their lesson, and be willing to understand that the world moves, that there is something under the sun? Will they learn to know that the trades union policy and methods of fifty years ago will not meet present conditions and necessities? Will they ever learn to know that the curse of trade unionism is the dirty, crooked, two-faced, political, job-hunting capitalistic tool of a labor fakir who can spread more disunionism in a year than a thousand decent union men can overcome?

H. A. GOFF.

### 20th A. D., Brooklyn.

To the comrades of the Borough of Brooklyn it will not be unwelcome news to hear that the first Socialist Labor Party club house has been started in this borough. We have all seen to what extent the Party organization in the two boroughs across the East river has been solidified by the acquisition of headquarters that were strictly our own, and when "the little unpleasantness" in July of last year had rid us of the Kangaroos the faithful ones of the English Branch made up their minds that we too must have a home or "break a leg," so to speak. Having thus made up our minds the little band worked toward the attainment of this aim with unfudging zeal—and they got there. A double store, located at 244 Bleeker street, corner of Knickerbocker avenue, almost in the very centre of the district, has been secured, and is now being fitted up with a billiard parlor and reading and lecture room.

Already we can see how this move has had its effect; new members are coming in, and our older members work harder than they ever worked before, spurred on by the very life that has been infused into the district organization and the future looks bright.

The 20th Assembly District of Brooklyn, once the banner district of this county, but shod into second place mainly by unexpected and rapid growth in the 7th Assembly District, is on deck, and is going to make the effort of its life to win back the lead—it will get there, too.

In the meantime, and before we outstrip all the rest of the Brooklynites, we shall have a formal opening of our new home on Saturday evening, April 7, coupled with an entertainment free to all comers, at which there will be music, recitations and the like, just to have a jolly good time. We extend a cordial invitation to the balance of Socialist Labor Partisans in the City of Churches and cemeteries: come and see us; it may stimulate you to go and do likewise.

20TH A. D., BROOKLYN.

### New Haven, Conn., Ticket.

NEW HAVEN, CT., March 27.—The S. L. P. in municipal convention nominated the following ticket for the spring election:

Town Clerk, Timothy Sullivan; Registrar of Vital Statistics, Faustin Serrer; Registrar of Voters, George B. Arnold; Grand Jurors, Ernest T. Oatley, Joseph E. Stannard, Charles Sibley; Selectmen, George Mansfield, Warren A. Bristol, Archie McDermid; Constables, John Johnson; Otto Ruckser; David O'Keefe.

### S. T. & L. A. Principles Proven.

"No politics in the Union" is as familiar in the mouth of the labor fakir as is from lunch, yet the political job-hunting fakir never ceases to drag capitalistic politics into the Union by way of the back stairs; and for this reason we see such characters as Powderly, Rutherford, Garland, Eberhart, and scores of others elevated to places on the pay-roll of capitalism. Burns in his "report" very nicely proves the Socialist's charge against fakirdom in the following quotation which speaks for itself:

"These records show conclusively that the old Council after wages were settled and with \$239,380.45 in treasury, levy a 5 per cent. assessment, and again by resolution March 31, increase it to 10 per cent. to begin the day after resolution was made and before any vote was taken. On August 24, 1894, Wage Committee met Chambers and settled for 20 per cent. off list, also signing Phillips Glass Company. On September 4th McKee, Sayre, Unks and Eberhart met and settled for 22½ off. With about 1,300 potts operating on November 3, and a number of our members idle, they started to grant apprentices to learn to gather, and with all these conditions before them, a large surplus of workmen in 1893, a big reduction in wages, and again a surplus of workmen in 1894, they not only granted apprentices what they should not, but

If this paper is being sent to you without you having ordered it, don't refuse it. It has been paid for by a friend of yours. Read it, and review when the trial subscription expires. You will find the date on the wrapper.

(Continued to page 3.)

M. Dewey, Debsite Reformer, would-soon-enough be a "fakir" if "S. L. P. is too unsympathetic." It is, it is!

To work, ye good men and true, who desire to avenge our comrades slain and free those imprisoned. The labor fakirs, crooks and freaks will not help us. Their political parties must be whipped at the ballot box. The Socialist Labor Party is making the streets of every city in America resound with "Remember Mike Devine." Section Seattle sells 1,200 copies of "The Bull Pen" edition of the only English Socialist paper in America—THE PEOPLE, 61 Beckman street. Every copy helps to drill a man for the Revolution. Fall in line. Educate, agitate, organize! We can shorten our misery and the terms of imprisonment of our comrades by organizing our class into the only Party that stands first, last and all the time for working class interests, the Socialist Labor Party. Forget the freaks; cut out the fakirs, carve the crooks with a class conscious knife.

W. S. DALTON.

(Continued to page 4.)

## DAILY PEOPLE.

### Report of the Conference and General Activity.

#### DAILY PEOPLE GENERAL FUND.

Previously acknowledged.....	\$7,086.93
Received from Daily People Conference, per E. Sif, Financial Secretary.....	100.00
Received from Daily People Committee, per Hugo Vogt, Cashier.....	100.00
Received from Daily People Concert, first payment, per Jos. H. Sauter, Treasurer.....	400.00
Received for Minor Fund: Chas. A. Maeder, Elizabeth, N. J., 25 cents; Joseph Koffhouse, 15th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y., \$5; Henry O'Neil, Sing Sing, N.Y., \$3.50; Martin Braden, LaCoste Tex., \$1; Walter F. Dexter, Fultonville, N. Y., \$5....	14.75
Total .....	\$7,701.68

HENRY KUHN,  
Fin. Secretary-Treasurer.

P. S.—The \$10 credited in last week's issue to F. R., per Julius Hammer, N. Y. City, should be credited to Fred Roberts, Whitinsville, Mass.

#### DAILY PEOPLE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The following amounts have been received from sources other than those represented in the Daily People Conference of New York:

Previously acknowledged.....	\$534.75
Section Baltimore, Md., per Wm. Mark.....	5.00
N. Y. State Committee, per Hugo Vogt, for stamps.....	6.00
Albert Ball, \$5; Pius Hafli, 24 Ward Branch, Paterson, N. J., 10.00	
California State Committee, per A. Kruse, for stamps.....	15.00
L. A. 297, S. T. & L. A., per New Jersey State Committee.....	17.00
Total .....	\$587.75

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE.

On Sunday, April 1, a regular meeting of the delegates took place, Atkins as chairman. Credentials from Section Essex County, New Jersey, for Comrade H. Carless as delegate were presented, and the delegate seated. Communications read from Fred Roberts of Whitinsville, Mass., with inclosure of \$10 for the DAILY PEOPLE Fund; from Wm. Leikin, New Britain, Conn.; Chas. Crawford, 34th and 35th Assembly Districts, New York. The former two referred to National Daily People Committee, and the latter to the Entertainment Committee.

Organizer reported that a mass meeting will be held at Manhattan Lyceum, 46 and 48 East Fourth street, on Sunday, April 15, at 3 p. m. Prominent speakers will address same in the interest of the DAILY PEOPLE. As this is the first meeting of a series to be held for the purpose of agitating and advertising the DAILY PEOPLE so as to create a large and ready demand for it and insure a wide circulation from the start, it was decided to print a large number of circulars, with an agitational article for the DAILY PEOPLE on one side of it, the moment of the mass meetings, changing only the time and place of same. These circulars could be used anywhere and will not only serve to gather large mass meetings, but will also bring to the notice of thousands the fact that a daily paper in the interest of workingmen, and by workingmen is being established, and solicit their aid and support.

Banners to be displayed at mass meetings, etc., and other devices with the same purpose in view having been spoken of the organizer was instructed to go before the National Daily People Committee and ask for an appropriation for that purpose. The Assembly District organizations, within whose territory the place of holding the mass meetings may fall will be charged with the work of distributing the circulars.

Organizer also reported the tremendous agitation, as well as the social and financial success of the Daily People Festival of last Sunday. First installment of the profits, \$400, were already turned over into the hands of the treasurer, Henry Kuhn, and the rest to follow—about \$600 more—are in the hands of comrades. Organizations are urged not to go at the usual turtle rate of speed in collecting the money for tickets sold, but to hustle and turn over the money to the organizer or delegates to the Daily People Conference.

The final date for settlement of tickets having been set for April 25, the closest contestants for the silk prize banner offered by the Ladies' Daily People Auxiliary to the organization selling and settling for the most tickets, the Sixteenth and the Thirty-second & Thirty-third assembly districts are in a merry chase, striving to outstrip each other. Both have done exceedingly well, and the presentation of the banner will be fitly celebrated and made an occasion of merrymaking by Section New York.

Roll call showed the following organizations represented by delegates:

#### MANHATTAN.

4th, 6th and 10th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 19th and 21st, 20th, 26th, 32d and 33d.

#### KINGS.

7th, Branch 2 of 21st, Branch 2 of Scandinavian Section.

#### NEW JERSEY.

Section Hudson County.

Delegates of Branch 2 of Twenty-first Assembly District, Brooklyn, were elected a committee to visit Branch 1 of same district, and ask them to send delegates.

Attention was called to some organizations who have either not sent delegates at all, or whose delegates have attended very infrequently to the Daily People Conference, and others who have done nothing, or very little, taking into consideration their membership, for the Daily People. A committee consisting of Adolph Klein and Julius Hammer was elected to bring up the matter of these organizations before the court martial—the General Committee of Section New York, taking up each organization separately.

#### FINANCIAL REPORT—AT GRAND CENTRAL PALACE FESTIVAL—MANHATTAN.

4th .....	\$22.00
5th .....	3.25
9th .....	18.00
10th and 21st .....	21.00

**OFFICIAL.**

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 61 Beckman street, New York.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Thomas Curran, Secretary, 64 Hanover street, Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—A. B. Harris, Secretary, 360 Richmond street, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—147 East 23rd street. (The Party's literary agency.)

**NOTICE.**—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays 10 p.m.

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**

Regular meeting with A. S. Brown in the chair. The financial report for the week ending March 31 showed receipts \$22,95; expenditures, \$26,28. The Secretary reported that the general vote on place of holding the National Convention of 1900 has resulted in favor of New York city, a large majority of the votes being cast for New York. The organizer of Section New York was present at the meeting and reported that the management of the Grand Central Palace had been conferred with in regard to the use of the Palm Garden for the Convention. Resolved that the Convention be called on Saturday, June 2, at the Grand Central Palace.

Sections Chicago, Ill., and Rochester, N. Y., report arrangements for May Day festival as per call of the National Executive Committee. Section Washington, D. C., reported to have secured pledges to the amount of \$44 for the Daily People Fund.

The National Board of Appeals sent the following communication:

"The County Committee of Section Los Angeles, Cal., has appealed against the action of the California State Committee located at San Francisco in refusing to abide by the result of the general vote for the removal of the seat of the State Committee from San Francisco. Evidence relating to this appeal must be presented by May 8th, 1900."

**NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS.**

THOMAS CURRAN, Secretary, Providence, R. I., March 28, 1900.

Complaints were received from St. Louis and Cincinnati relative to local matters. The Secretary was instructed to investigate.

**JOHN J. KINNEALLY,**  
Recording Secretary.

**GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, S. T. & L. A.**

The regular meeting of the General Executive Board was held on March 29, with the following members present: Murphy, Cohen, Vogt, Luck and Brower, Luck in the chair.

Communications: One from Sing Sing, N. Y., L. A. 200. Shoeworkers, stating that the strike in the Bay State Shoe & Leather Company was declared off, the firm agreeing to rectify the different grievances. Received and the appeal for L. A. 200 withdrawn.

One from Mine Workers of Brisben, Pa., stating that the United Mine Workers had employed a Social Democrat, called "Mother Jones" to go among the miners and try to organize them into the United Mine Workers Union. Filed.

One from M. R. O'Farey of Cleveland, O., applying for membership at large. Admitted.

One from the Financial Secretary of D. A. 12 stating that the Kangaroos and their allies had tried to disrupt Local Alliance 104, Textile Workers, but had been defeated in their scheme. Filed.

Several communications were received in relation to the action of the International Typographical Union, in trying to get an injunction against the S. T. & L. A. printers' label. The secretary was instructed to write Comrade Meyer the opinion of the Board on this matter.

One from D. A. 17 of Providence, R. I., stating it was impossible for Comrade Kroll to go to Philadelphia, Pa., to speak before the Textile Workers. Secretary instructed to notify D. A. 12.

Communications were also received from Denver, Col., New Britains, Conn., Hartford, Conn., Stamford, Conn., Seattle, Wash., Logansport, Ind., Ansonia, Conn., Troy, N. Y., Buffalo, N. Y., Minneapolis, Minn., Haverhill, Mass., Lynn, Mass., Brooklyn, N. Y., Allegheny City, Pa., Erie, Pa., Quakerstown, Pa., Pueblo, Colo., London, Ont., Mount Vernon, N. Y., Boston, Mass., forwarding dues, asking general information etc.

Charter grants were granted to: Moulders, New Britains, Conn., Mixed Alliance, New Haven, Conn., Mixed Alliance, Hartford, Conn., Benjamin Franklin Alliance, Troy, N. Y., Iron and Metal Workers, New Britain, Conn., Hazel Hurst Alliance, Hazel Hurst, Pa., Metal Workers, Stamford, Conn., Machinists and Metal Workers, Yonkers, N. Y.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

**WILLIAM BROWER,**  
General Secretary.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**

**EIGHTH CONGRESS DISTRICT.**—A meeting of the members of the S. L. P. of the Eighth Massachusetts Congress District will be held at Liberty Hall, Hill Building, Union Square, Somerville, April 15, at 3 p.m. The district is made up of Somerville, Cambridge, Medford, Winchester, Arlington, and Wards 10 and 11 of Boston. Let all communists come.

CHARLES A. JOHNSON, Sec.

**SOMERVILLE.**—Section Somerville, S. L. P., will hold a public meeting at Liberty Hall, Hill Building, Union Square, Somerville, April 10, at 8 o'clock. All readers of THE PEOPLE are cordially invited to attend, and every comrade should be present if possible. These meetings are held at this hall every second and fourth Tuesday evening of each month.

CHARLES A. JOHNSON, Sec.

**NEW YORK.**

**GREATER NEW YORK.**—Proceedings of General Conference meeting, Saturday, March 24, 1900, 177 Fifth avenue, Manhattan. Chairman, Henry Kuhn; vice chairman, J. Seidel.

Three new delegates were admitted, and the organization of the 25th A. D. reported. Twelve new members were admitted.

Communications were received from L. A. 1,500, S. T. & L. A., requesting members to attend a special meeting Wednesday, April 4, 1900, at 8 p.m., 242 East 80th street. (Members of the 26th, 28th and 30th A. D.'s please take special notice.) Addresses will be delivered by Comrade DeLeon and others.

A communication from THE PEOPLE was also received, and referred to the A. D.'s for action.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Wm. Hoffman for his kind offices in securing the Damrosch Symphony Orchestra.

The organizer reported preparations for a number of DAILY PEOPLE mass meetings. (Subdivisions may apply to him for particular units.)

It was decided to assist the Danish Publishing Association by the sale of tickets for their excursion on the steamer Grand Republic, Sunday, June 24, 1900.

The roll call showed the following absentees:

**MANHATTAN**—2d, 8th, 15th, 17th and 27th A. D.'s and Italian and Finnish Branches.

**BROOKLYN**—2d, 5th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th and 21st A. D.'s, Branch 1, 6th Ward and Polish Branch.

The following sub-divisions were only partially represented:

**MANHATTAN**—4th, 13th, 19th, 21st, 23d, 26th, 29th, 32d and 33d A. D.'s, and Branch 8, Bohemian.

**BROOKLYN**—7th, 10th, 19th, 17th and 18th A. D.'s.

Sub-divisions will please take notice.

A. C. KUHN, Secretary.

**ONIO.**

**COLUMBUS.**—Ohio, April 2.—The following resolution was adopted by Section Columbus in regard to the seat of the State Committee, which is being voted upon by the Socialists of the State and which explains itself:

Whereas, The Sections of the Party

throughout the State in connection with the referendum vote concerning the placing of the nomination a State ticket, also selected in nominating the city of Columbus for the seat of the State Committee, and as Cleveland is also nominated—the present seat of the Committee, Section Columbus wishes to hereby request that the Committee elect Cleveland, and continue the seat in that city as it is able to handle the work efficiently having a large number of bank employees working there and further.

Resolved that the organizer is hereby requested to cause this action to be published in THE PEOPLE for the information of the voters on the question throughout the state.

THEODORE ADAMS,  
Organizer.  
JAMES E. FLOWERS,  
Secretary.  
Section Columbus, S. L. P.

**Stamford Election.**

**STAMFORD, CT.**—April 2.—Section Stamford has just closed its first municipal campaign. We put up a good fight and the result gives us an increase of about fifty votes. The vote cast is compact, there being only a difference of ten votes between the highest and lowest on the ticket which is as follows:

For Mayor, James Parker, 138; for Councilman at large, George Rose, 148; for City Clerk, John Kavanaugh, 144; for Treasurer, Hugo Noah, 147; for Auditor, Morris Craemer, 145; for Sheriff, Frank Kune, 148; for Assessor, John Phillips. The vote in 1896 was 32; in 1898, 89; 1900, 148.

We now start on our presidential campaign and we believe that we will keep on increasing until we have wiped out the old parties.

GEORGE ROSE,  
Secretary Section Stamford.

**Daily People.**

(Continued from page 3.)

—6th Assembly District:

Louis Wechter ..... 5.00  
Marcus Blasrek ..... 5.00  
David Bear ..... 2.00  
B. Oppenheimer ..... 1.00

B. Mandel ..... 5.00  
O. Mandel ..... 5.00

30th Assembly District:

A. Moren ..... 10.00

KINGS:

21st Assembly District, Branch 2:

Lucie ..... 5.00

NEW JERSEY:

Section Hudson County:

Keffer ..... 5.00  
Otto Becker ..... 5.00  
John Berg ..... 3.25

Many organizations send in money without a list of comrades who have given it; others send list of pledges, without marking those who have paid or conformed payment on same. Delegates should bring list of comrades who pay and amounts pledged.

Important meeting will take place on Sunday, April 8, at 3 p.m., at 95 Avenue C. No delegate should fail to attend.

—JULIUS HAMMER,  
Secretary.

**DAILY PEOPLE MASS MEETING.**

The Daily People Conference has called a mass meeting to be held on Sunday, April 15, 3 p.m., at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 and 68 East Fourth street, Manhattan. The speakers on this occasion will be Comrades DeLeon, Julian Pierce, and H. Carless. Comrades and sympathizers are urged to attend.

The proposed municipalization of city franchises, under middle class management, and on the middle class plan, might be highly profitable to the middle class and its political agents, but could be of no benefit whatever to the wageworking people. It might even be highly profitable to the corporations, whose plants would no doubt be bought at corruption prices, including all the water in their stocks.

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FROM UTOPIA TO SCIENCE.”

By Frederick Engels.

A new edition of “Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science,” translated from the German by Daniel DeLeon, will be ready for shipment about March 15. Chapter headings and sub-headings to aid the student.

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By Carl Marx.

Owing to the large demand for a popular-priced edition of this valuable book, the Labor News Company has decided to publish it in the “People’s Library.” There will be a short introduction by Lucien Sanial. Ready for shipment about March 25. 10 cents. Usual discount to Sections.

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